City and State Items. W. H. Pleasants. The Eagle presents a handsome captured—they were not punished for escaping.

the most pleasant breezes of prosperity. ---Methodist Church, on Sunday and Sunday night, the interest on the subject of religion seemed to take strong hold on the feelings of the audience, a number who had previously made a profession of faith, attached themselves to the Church, and

the number of penitents was increased. At the African Church, also, a series of meetings have been held, and are still continued, and large numbers have made public demonstration of a desire to become christians. Many have already made a profession of religion, and many more are secking.

Sun-rise prayer meetings are kept up in all the Ch trelies named.

Robbery.-The store of Mr. Alex. Pleasants, four miles from Raleigh, was broken into on Saturday night last, and the whole of the contents a small stock amounting to about one hundred dollars, taken away. Articles, such as candy tobacco, and other small wares, were found along the road leading toward Raleigh, by which the course of the depredators was traced nearly to the city. From all the facts, it is pretty certain the robbery was not committed by colored persons in this case.

the wagon, escaped by swimming to the shore.

---Be-a-u-tiful.-We saw some of the fastiest, sweetest, most be-a-u-tiful bonnets at Creech's, witness reported the case to Maj. Gee substantialjust opened, yesterday morning, that we have seen this season. Of course the ladies will flock sentinel removed and gave the reasons for it, and there to see them. There were a number of new Maj. Gee had him removed. Witness thinks his at the same time.

Mme. Pozzoni .- The closing concert given evening last, although sparsely attended, was a

brilliant success. We observed that the last overture-a medly, the Union," was vociferously cheered until it was repeated. This indicates a decided improvement in the tone of public sentiment among us. We contrast the action of the Mobelians last Autumn who hissed Yankee Doodle, with that of our citizens this Spring with techngs of great pleasure command of the 68th regiment, to encamp around and cratingation.

effects are counteracted by that pure vegetable tonic and antiseptic, Sozoboxt. case can impair them if this antidote to all corresive elements that act upon the enamel is regularly applied.

[BY OUR OWN SPECIAL REPORTER.]

FRIDAY, Arnn. 20, 1806. The journal of Thursday was read.

for the detense, was resumed.

After the arrival of the prisoners of war, some outbreak, to go with their company. of them were employed as cooks-thinks there. The outbreak occurred about 2 or 5 o'clocka reason against sending the prisoners there.

Witness had frequent conversations with Maj. About this time the citizens, old men and boys, there were as many men farnished to go with the in a gentleman's lot in town. of it; but he had no control of the commander restore quiet. of the troops, and could not force him to furnish | A number of the guard made a stand at the more than he saw fit. Most of the troops there, gate, and got hold of some picks and shovels lyofficers and men, were very inefficient.

fast as poles could be procured.

ly ready to put up for the prisoners, but Gen. | would certainly have renewed their efforts and Winder stopped the work, saying the prisoners succeeded in escaping.

that a small surplus of the rations of the prisoner | required, except the last discharge of the cannon,

be taken to increase what was known as the post Tri-Weekly Standard. be taken to increase what was known as the post fund, which order Maj. Gee did not have enforced, and no portion of the rations were so used.

Witness described the palisade around the prison, and stated it to be rather frail, especially TUESDAY, . . . APRIL 24, 1866. that part that was built to enlarge the grounds, after the prisoners arrived-a man might easily shake it with his hand, and there were places where the plank did not reach the ground, under The American Eagle. - We have received | which persons could creep by removing the dirtthe first and second numbers of this paper, estab- many prisoners did escape in this way-thinks lished in Louisburg by Richard Inge Wynne and | 500 or 600 in all-one or two hundred were re-

appearance, and is well conducted. It gives a | Witness gave the facts connected with the killcordial support to the administration of President | ing of Lieut. Davis. He had just come from the Johnson, and says, in one of its well-written Edi- town to the prison, and was informed by Mr. torials. "to the Union of our fathers we have Lyerly that one of the prisoners, an officer, had always been loval." This is the right sort of talk. been shot by a sentinel, and that the others were We wish the Eagle, while soaring "on that line," very much excited-went into the prison when Gen. Hays, one of the prisoners, asked that the sentinel should be removed, and witness promis-The Revival Interest still continues un. ed it should be done. Witness started with some abated in the City. At the Beptist Church the of the prisoners to look for a pin or badge, that number of penitents is still large and accessions | had belonged to Lieut. Davis, when the same to the Church are of daily occurrence. At the sentinel warned him not to approach, and it was not until he had called the corporal of the guard and some other officer that he was allowed to go to the place.

Before this a guard had been placed on the inside of the palisade and about ten feet from it, and the path they trod was known in that part of the prison as the dead line; the tree at which Lieut. Davis was shot was between this line and the palisade. The sentinel who shot Lieut Davis was a lad about fourteen years old, and witness did not think him of sound mind-thinks if he had possessed ordinary discretion he would not have shot him. The shooting of Lieut. Davis cast a gloom over the whole garrison, and Maj. Gee expressed great regret at the circumstancehe removed the sentinel pursuant to the request of Gen. Hays and the other prisoners. It was against the orders for prisoners to cross the dead line, and if Lieut. Davis crossed this line, witness did not think the ser tinel broke the strict letter

Court adjourned to 10 o'clock Saturday.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866. After the reading of the journal, Capt. Juo. A. Fuqua was re-called to the stand, and the direct

Drowned.-Two negro men, whose names we In relation to the killing of Lieut. Davis, withave not been able to learn, were drowned while | ness repeated substantially the statement of yesattempting to ford Crabtree creek, at Rogers's terday-sentry who shot him told witness that he Mili, in this county, on Sunday morning last .- | was at the tree, and prisoners said same thing-They were in a wagon, and missed the ford, get- witness saw signs of deceased having been thereting into deep water, and were unable to swim. don't recollect that sentinel stated he had hailed One man, name unknown, who was with them in Davis-witness was sure the tree at which Lieut. Davis was shot was between the dead line and the fence-don't think there was ground to punish the sentry, as deceased had crossed the finely as he has stated it here-asked to have the style hats-gipsy and other patterns-opened out | own life was in great danger at the time he started to approach the tree to look for the lost pinnever saw the sentinel but on that occasion.

Maj. Gee tendered his resignation at Salisbary, by Mme. Pozzoni, in the Commons Hall, Friday and wrote Gen. Gardner to assist in getting it through, giving as his reasons, the herliciency of the guard, the want of provisions, lumber, ecc., to make the prisoners comfortable; that his busi in which occurred that noble tune the "Flag of ness at home required his attention, and that he was exempt by age and by his profession from military service. The reply was that his position would be made easier, and his resignation was not Maj. Gee endeavored to induce Col. Hinton, in

the prison, but he refused-his Major, in his absence, commenced pitching his camp around the Dyspepsia Destroys the Teeth, unless its Prison, but Hinton, hearing of it, ordered them back to their former camp. Hinton was ordered by the authorities at Richmond, at Maj. Gee's solicitation, to encamp around the prison, but he refused, on the ground that his regiment were State troops, and not subject to the control of the Confederate authorities. Col. Hinton afterward from the prison. On the day of the outbreak Trial of Major John H. Gee. Hinton had his regiment and one company of Freeman's battation, which he had taken the authority to annex to his regiment, ready to start from Salisbary. This was Capt. Shead's company, the best in the battalion, and the one from which The direct examination of Capt. John A. Fuqua, most of the poon officials were selected, and they had all been withdrawn on the day of the

was but two or tures days notice of the prisoners | witness was in Maj. Gec's office-heard great yelcoming-the preparations for them were very in- than and rapid thing of musketry-rushed out tocomplete-the palsade was put up after their ward the prison and realized at once that the arrival. Gen. Gardner was there just before the prisoners came—the grounds were enlarged and chower of stones and brickbats flying over the wells dag as fast as the means at hand abordes - walls-reached the gate and saw the guard rush-Gee made requisition on Goodman for lumber, ling out, some eight or ten were wounded and two but did not get it, as Goodman did not have it, or three soon fell and died-the sentinels on the but got some in a few days for the palisade. Maj front wall were dodging the missles and loading Ger telegraphed to Riesmond, urging against and tiring as fast as they could-witness called seading prisoners of war to Salisbury, because of the guard to turn out, but they seemed not to the unsuitableness of the place and the want of understand what they were to do, and did not provisions, water, wood, and sacrier-the only move-at length railled about a dozen who went reply was the continued arrival of prisoners. with him on the parapet-about this time one of Witness examined two pinces on the Yadkin, at the pieces of artillery was fired, followed immethe instance of Gen. Gardner, but found them diately by the other-at this the prisoners began unfit for the purpose of a prison-an attempt was to scatter from the gate, where there were some then made to turn the ereck, near the town, 1,500 or 2,000, and go into their tents and burrows through the prison grounds, but this was found -witness seeing this ordered the firing to cease, impracticable, on account of the ascent and wans | went to the gun at the south-east angle and stopof macainery. The supplies of food had been ped it from being fired and seat a messenger to drained in the country around Salisbury to turnish the other gun to order that to cease also-that Gen. Lee's army-tals was arged by Maj. Gee, as | gun fired once more-thinks before the messenger had time to reach it.

Gee, in regard to the siekness and mortality came up, and witness had great difficulty in preamong the prisoners-Maj. Gee deplored their venting them from shooting the prisoners-they condition. Often there were no rations to give appeared very anxious to fire on them. There out; and the officers sat up at night awaiting were but two guns mounted at the prison at that trains to bring in food. The prisoners brought in time—the first shot fired on this occasion was water in barrels-they had plenty of barrels- | solid and passed entirely over the prison and fell

prisoners for water, as the number detailed as Witness could not see the water gate from guard by the commander of the troops, would where he was at the time, but heard that a crowd nilow-never heard any complaint for lack of bar- of prisoners was there-saw Maj. Gee when he rels-thinks most of the wells in the prison had first went out, hurriedly buckling on his pistol means for drawing up water-the requisitions for belt-did not see him afterward till the firing had guards were seldom filled, and this was a source ceased, when he met him on the parapet and they of trouble to Maj. Gee, who frequently complained walked round together, to stop the firing and to

ing there, with which they kept the prisoners at Witness stated the daties of the officer of the bay and prevented them from going out. There day; also gave a description of the prison sinks, were 15 or 20 of the guard inside, who were diswhich accords substantially with former testi- armed by the prisoners-some of the arms were mony on those subjects. Stated it was very dif- recovered afterwards, others were thrown in the ficult to find officers who understood and would wells-there was firing inside the prison-can't perform their duties. The hospitals were sup- tell to what extent-saw one of the guard near plied with straw whenever witness saw them- | the gate wounded with a musket ball. Witness thinks there were no prisoners there but had does not think the main firing lasted more than a shelter of some sort-the burrows in the ground minute and a half-there was some scattering were more comfortable in dry weather than tents | firing afterward, after the order to cease firing -witness had burrowed partly in the ground- had been given. This occurrence was a subject of at one time the army of Virginia had no tents- regret to all the city officials-in conversation could not get them. Maj. Morfitt informed wit- with withess, Maj. Gee expressed much regret ness that there were 400 tents for the prisoners- that it had occurred, and that they had been they were Sibley, wall and common tents. obliged to fire on the prisoners-knows that Maj. The tents were put up, after their arrival, as Gee used every effort to stop the firing and to prevent the citizens from firing after they arrived At the time Gen. Winder came to Salisbury, -and this hedid from policy as well as humanity, Maj. Moratt had some buildings framed and near- for if the firing had been kept up the prisoners

would soon be removed-these buildings were on This outbreak, as reported by prisoners, was a large scale; as large as the lumber would make | commenced at the instigation of certain non-Maj. Gee applied to the prison authorities at commissioned officers among them, sergeants of Richmond for clothing for the prisoners, when it divisions. Two of these were reported to Maj. was understood that the U.S. had sent clothing Gee by the prisoners, and he had them brought to the South for prisoners of war, stating the out—the citizens and soldiers were clamorous to great destitution of the prisoners at Salisbury, in have them hung, but Maj. Gee prevented it, and this respect. The rations of the prisoners were sent them to Richmond—but for Maj. Gee's efthe same as those furnished the guards-except forts, they would have been hung-they were not that the bread in the prison was better than that | punished otherwise than by close confinement .of the guards, because the former was better Witness stated, as an official there, that upon the occasion of this outbreak there was no more fiving When Gen, Gardner was at Salisbury he ordered on the prisoners than the exigency of the occasion

hich fired before the order to cease could reach

st his sabre coming from Richmond.

Court adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday morning.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1866. After the reading of the journal, the direct exfrom Freeman's battalion, who were detailed as three the guard perform their duty properlydon't know as to Maj. Gee's control over the surgeons, he could not change nor remove themthe policing of the prison was under charge of the officer of the day. Maj. Gee had no control over the quartermaster or commissary-Major Morfitt denied his having control over him-he and Maj. Gee had some trouble about wood, but of Mai, Gee.

Richmond that if Hinton's regiment and Capt. Snead's company were taken away from Salisbury, the prisoners could not be kept in, or would not be safe-their removal necessitated a decrease in the number of sentinels. Witness thinks there were 1,500 or 1,700 men recruited out of the prison-Maj, Gee opposed this recruiting, and at one time refused to allow a Col. Tucker, who had a commission to recruit at some other prisons, to enter this prison for that purpose. Never saw a placard under Maj. Gee's name posted in the prison, and does not believe there ever was onethinks it there had been he would have known it—the recruits were foreigners—no Americans were allowed to be recruited. The rule in allowing prisoners to go outside was to parole themnever knew an exception. It was an easy matter to escape under the palisade of the prison, if prisoners could get to it-they could scratch out with their hands in a few minutes, in many parts

ed they were about starting.

them should be left alive. Maj. Gee formed a and a half more than those of the previous

mers were not allowed to make purchases from citizens, but officers having charge of them might purchase for them-these were the orders -had seen prisoners bring in provisions thus pur, act. This grants immunity to army officers ehased-this order was to prevent any person out moved his camp beyond the creek, a mile or more | side from having communication with the prisoners-this was the order from Richmond as witness gathered from a paper that had been sent to Liebmond by a lawyer for one of the prisoners, which was returned by Gen. Gardner, with an

on account of the frail condition of the palisademeans by "erowd," 500 or 500 men, not 25 or 50 or a hundred-there were abundant evidences of sideration of the army peace establishprisoners laving escaped under the palisade, and | ment bill. their frequent occurrence anale M necessary to Hace a line of scatinels on the ground outside

1864-was appointed there by the war department-the same authority that appointed Major Gee. Before the arrival of the large number of prisoners, had never known persons refused permission to give prisoners provisions, nor after-

they generally got this amount-witness knows izing the resistance to disunion." of no pies or other food being taken from prisoners-there was no order to such an effect-if there was such an order witness would have known it. Some few of the recruited prisoners were returned on its being discovered that they were Americans-the recruits were offered a bounty of 850-thinks there was nothing else offered-was often present when the recruiting was going onheard no other offered.

for rations were not filled, because the commissary did not have them.

Witness made some further statements in regard to shelters, and gave his views in regard to further particulars of the collision between Maj. Gee's responsibilities in certain supposed

Maj. Gee notified the department at Richmond of the want of lumber, both at the time the prisoners came and afterward-recollects one letter on the subject after their arrival, but don't re-

collect how long afterward. Coart then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow

preserve the first keep your body comfortable, and to enjoy the last keep your wives and daughters well supplied with pocket change, and let them spend it at ISAAC OETTINGER'S,

N. C. BOOK-STORE BUILDING, Where has just been opened a nice, well selected and cheap stock of Dry and Fancy Goods,

to an inspection of which the public is respectfully invited March 22, 1866.-2-2m.

200 Lbs. Blue Stone,

For sale at E. A. WHITAKER'S.

LATEST NEWS.

The Cholera on Board the ship Virginia, near

Maj. Gee constantly wore, at the prison, blue ants, confederate gray jacket, cap with oil cloth over, and either boots or shoes-never wore any old lace, nor cape, nor slouched hat, nor hat of ny kind. There was a recruiting officer there, clonging to Gen. York's staff, who wore a cloak r cape and a hat. This officer was there in becember, 1864, January and February, 1865ee never wore a sabre there-he had noneever saw one in his office-Gee told him he had

There was no discrimination against negroes in he prison-all prisoners were treated alike. Maj. ec's deportment to prisoners was always kind nd courteous-saw him salute Gen. Hays respectilly. His labors were very laborious and he exrted himself to provide for the prisoners-was constantly on duty-never saw him in town ex-

At the time the officers were sent away, it was | the same day says: from apprehension of an attempt to escape. This apprehension was based on the fact that they had to the men-witness saw one of these papers; it stated that a certain signal would be given, and the mon must then rally under the sergeants of divisions and come over to the officers, who would lead them. Mai, Gee reported these facts to Richmond and an order came for the removal of

very unfavorable opinion of Gen. Winder.

Wilness stated that Maj. Gee had no power or nuthority to give a furlough to the lad that shot Lieut, Davis. Cannot say how many struggling of creed that, after deducting costs and taxes, at the time of the outbreak-thinks not more than | in favor of D. Augustin for \$500, there be half a dozen-did not see any firing. Gee and paid to J. R. Mauran \$28,763 72, and to Mortitt did not get along well together-Maj, Gee Pierre Lored \$14,631 85, amounting in all to complained of Morfitt's inefficiency-complained over \$12,000, the price at which the plantato me, la coaversation-don't know that he re- tion was sold. ported him to Richmond.

There was a garden at the prison—the vegetables were divided between Maj. Gee and the hospital surgeons-don't know what hospitals they

Witness was at Salisbury from the 2d March,

The rations to prisoners were 1 pound flour, 1

Witness repeated his statement in regard to water-thinks there was enough for drinking and cooking, but not for washing. Maj. Gee had frequently to complain that his requisitions were not filled-there were times when his requisitions

TWO OF THE GREATEST BLESS-I INGS are HEALTH AND PEACE.

No. 1, Fayetteville Street,

New York. There is no doubt that the cholera is in he vicinity of New York. The steamship Virginia, having on board a number of emigrants, left Liverpool for New York on the light have been there in November, 1864. Maj. 4th April. Her passengers numbered more than 1,000. On the fifth day the cholem made its appearance, and some forty deaths occurred before the vessel reached quarantine near New York. The following is the statement of the health officer, Dr. Swinburne "The steamer Virginia arrived at the lower Quarantine about 6 o'c.ock on Wednesday evening. She was at once boarded and examined by Dr. Burdett, who, after making cept on official business to the quartermaster or the usual medical examination, found twencommissary-he was on duty constantly, day and ty-eight of the passengers in the steerage ying sick of cholera. The doctor immedi ately made a communication of the fact to me, and I went on board, and found the sick suffering from Asiatic cholera. They had all the positive symptoms of the disease. Their mination of Capt. Jno. A. Fuqua was resumed. | faces were of a dusky color, their eyes were Maj. Gee had no choice of the guard, but had to sunken, and they had the purgings incident take such as were detailed to him, except some to the disease. Their hands and body were shrunk, and they had also all the other sympofficers for the prison. He found it difficult to toms. The surgeon's assistant had been stricken with it, and his place had to be surplied. I immediately ordered Dr. Bissel to have the Virginia sent down to the lower bay, and not to permit the passengers to land under any circumstances. In addition to those who were lying sick, I found ten or twelve others who were laboring under the disease in its incipient form. The passengers who had escaped the disease were full of appredon't know what the decision at Richmond was hension lest their continuance on boar in regard to it. Morfitt went away from Salisbury might be the means of their taking it, an I to Danville or to Richmond without asking leave they were anxious to leave the ship. I found that three persons had died while the vess 1 The centre of the prison yard was rocky, as if was coming to the lower bay. After makin it had been Macadamized. Maj. Gee reported to the requisite examination I left the steamer and made the necessary arrangements to have the sick attended and the disease limited to the vessel on which it broke out."

Financial Effects of the Cholera. The financial article of the New York Post

of Thursday evening says: "The reports of the deaths by cholera on board the Virginia have produced a little scare in Wall street, and the bears this morning have availed themselves of the opportunity to depress the quotations of the lead

ing stocks. In two or three hours, however, even the most timid began to take courage, and the rumors that were put in circulation as to the malignity of the disease, the number of th sufferers, and the certainty that everybod would hasten out of town, and flee immedi ately from the face of the destroyer, were prenounced to be either exaggerated or

intrue. The New York Commercial Advertiser o.

" The stock market suffered this morning from a slight attack of cholera, the result o been seen throwing slips of paper across the line sympathy with the reported sickness on board the quarantined steamer Virginia,-The street is very sensitive upon the probabilities of the scourge breaking out in this country; and, judging from the tone of opinion, the event would be attended with an important decline in securities.

the officers to Danville, but when the order arriv- Immense Revenues -- Over five hundred millions. Washington, April 20.—The receipts Gen, Winder was at the prison soon after the from customs, internal revenue and miscellaoutbreak, and said to the prisoners in presence of | neous sources, for the present fiscal year, will witness that half of them ought to have been killed, be over live hundred millions of dollars, of and in case of such another attempt, not one of | nearly one hundred and seventy-one millions year.

Congressional.

Washington, April 20.—The Senate passed the bill amendatory to the Labour ed for acts committed in aid of the suppression of the rebellion, and excepts them from liability to civil courts for such acts.

During the discussion of the above bill. Mr. Saulsbury remarked that if he were a judge, he would pay no attention to it, be lieving it to be unconstitutional, which led endorsement by him enquiring how it was that a to some sharp, personal language between lawyer had been allowed to have communication | that Senator and Mr. Clark, who said in the course of his remarks that if the spirit of The sentincis had orders to fire on crowds the rebellion had crept into the Senate, there gathered near the dead lines, when ordered to was more necessity for the passage of the disperse and refusing to do so-this was necessary | bill. The personal discussion was of some

The House was engaged in the further con-

Gen. Bragg's Confiscated Estate. The case of the United States rs, the Greenwood plantation of Braxton Bragg was up before the U. S. District Court at New Orleans on 16th. After hearing, the Court nots were fired after the main firing and ceased, amounting to \$4,504 42, and the judgment

The Late Judge Douglas.

The corner stone of the monument to be erected over the grave of Stephen A. Douglas will be laid some time during the month of May or June; and the Trustees having the matter in charge have invited William II. Seward, Secretary of State, to be the orator of the occasion. In reply, Secretary Seward writes: "I may inform you that I should consider it an agreeable duty to accept this invitation which closs not exaggerate the regard in which I hold the memory of Steohen A. Douglas. The last of his clays in Washington were employed in consultation pound beef or 3 pound bacon per day-thinks with President Lincoln and myself in organ-

Gen. Meade at Enstport-The Feniaus to be Checked.

TORONTO, CANADA, April 20.—The Fenian prisoners at Cornwall were remanded until Wednesday next, the government awaiting important evidence. A special despatch to the Globe, from Eastport, Me., says General Meade announces his determination to line the coast with fifty thousand men if necessary, to prevent Fenian miscinicf. The meeting of Parliament has been post-

poned until June. From Mexico.

New York, April 20.-Passengers who left San Francisco on the 30th ultimo, give the Liberals and the French at Mazatlan .-The French troops marched out of the city to give the Liberals battle. The fighting was very severe, no prisoners being taken on either side. The officer in command of the French was killed. The last advices from the seat of war state that reinforcements were en route for the

French at Mazatian. The military situation at Acapulco was unchanged. The United States gunboat Saranac was lying in the harbor on the 6th inst. Lynchburg Tobacco Market.

We quote from the Daily News of yes-

terday: The market continues dull, especially for common grades and shipping. The receipts from the country are very limited, both in prized and loose. Good working and fine smoking are the only kinds sought after, and which sell up to former prices. All other grades are lower. We quote:

Lugs, inferior and common, \$3@\$41. good, \$51@\$7. do. fine (for smoking) \$8@\$15. do. extra yellow, \$18@\$25. Leaf, interior and common, \$6@ \$12. do. good, \$15@\$18. do. medium good working, \$20@\$23.

do. fine, \$20@\$23. do. wrappers, \$30@\$40. do. extra, \$45@\$75.

New York Markets. NEW YORK, April 20 .- Cotton dull. Sale 260 bales at 37c. Flour unsettled at \$10 25, and lower. Southern lower. Wheat declined from one to three cents. Corn quiet at 85@88. Pork heavy. Lard firm at 17@. 194. Coffee steady. Molasses steady. New Orleans 95@971. Naval stores quiet.— Freights drooping. Gold 1261.

Baltimore Markets. BALTINORE, April 20 .- Flour quiet but firm. Wheat firm. Corn active. White 95a66. Yellow 90. Provisions dull. Lard 184a19. Whiskey dull and prices nominal.

Wilmington Market. Wilmington, April 21. - Turpentine-Sales of 162 bbls. at \$5 for new virgin, \$3 for yellow dip, and \$1 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

Spirits Turpentine-Sales of 50 bbls. (N. Y. and country bbls.) at 52% cents, and 22 do, at 53 cents per gallon for white. Rosin—63 bbls. Pale sold at \$7 50, and 23 do. at \$8 50a\$9, and \$5 per bbl. for Opaque. Tar-300 bbls, changed hands at \$1 10

Cotton-Sale of 16 bales at 28a29 cents per lb. for middling. Timber-Sale of 15 rafts at \$5, \$6 50, \$7 50, \$8, \$9, \$12a\$20 per M.

Clothing, Dry Goods, &c. NEW GOODS! LOW PRICES.

There is not a more desirable stock of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising a general assortment, than those we have just purchased in the Northern Cities, and now offer to our customers and the public. None can undersell us and line by selling goods. It is gratifying to know that our taste and judg-nent, in selecting goods, are appreciated, as shown not only by copression, that our goods are not surpassed in style and beauty, but by the way

BOUGHT SINCE THE DECLINE.

We would call attention to our FAMILY GROCERIES, Sugars, Coffees, Tea, &c. Try our TEA-it is good.

L. E. HEART, Raleigh, April 10, 1866-10-2w.



These instruments are entirely new, both in Principle and Action, from all others—Light Clean and Easy—no pressure on the back—in-ward and Upward Motion—Cures the most obsti-nate cases of Rupture. Pampalets free. Sold at

olesale and retail.
White's Patent Lever Truss Company, Sole Proprietors, No. 609 Broadway, New York.

CREAT TRADE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT AUCTION: Together with a large quantity of

Other Useful and Valuable Goods. B. P. Williamson & Co. cite ville Street, Raicign, on Wednesday, the 25th April, instant, to commence at 11 o'crock in the forenoon;

No matter by which belong to youth.

No matter by which cause any organ has become enfected in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forenoon; 50 CASES MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES',

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS AND BROGANS. This stock of Men's Shoes and Brogne's consists of a superior assortment of everything desirable for the season in this line, and is specially adapt-ed to the retail trade of North-Carolina. The

following list gives the particulars: Lot No. 1. 12 pairs men's buff welt top-congress 2. 12 pairs men's pegred Oxford ties, 3. 12 " buil button G. T. con gress boots. " 4. 12 pairs women's pebble-grain tip Balmoral (more.) 5. 15 pairs men's wax unbd half-welt Bollyars 6s to 11. 6. 12 pairs women's pebble grain tip peg

7. 12 pairs women's mo, sewed Balmoral, 8. 12 pairs boy's A calf Balmorals 9. 12 pairs women's cloth Congress boots 4s to 8s. D width. 10. 12 pairs men's cloth buckie gaiters.
11. 12 pairs misses' Poilsh grain jag boots.
12. 15 pairs women's morocco boots 6s to 13. 12 pairs children's morocco balmorals.

15. 12 pairs men's buf peg balmorals.
16. 12 pairs men's calf, sewed, g. t. prime.
17. 12 pairs women's cloth congress, silk gores. 18, 12 pairs men's calf boots. 19. 12 pairs women's morocco balmoral. 20. 12 pairs women's cloth congress 4s to 21. 12 pairs misses' cioth congress, prime. 22. 12 pairs children's morocco balmoral. 23. 12 pairs meu's calf boots. 24, 12 pairs men's can' boots. 24, 12 pairs women's goat peg'd balmoral. 25, 12 pairs women's A call' balmoral.

12 pairs women's cl. congress 4s to 8s.

26. 24 pairs women's grain peg ps balmo. 27. 12 pairs women's cloth congress, s. g. prime. 28, 24 pairs children's mo boots 2s to 6s. 29. 24 pairs misses balmoral, prime. 30, 12 pairs men's el. congress tip gaiters, 31, 12 pairs men's cloth congress, prime. 32. 24 pairs women's peb gr tip peg balm. 33. 12 pairs men's peb gr sew peculiars pr. 34. 13 pairs women's el cong galters tip. 12 pairs women's mo bals sew (moro.) 12 pairs men's el tip buck con gaiters. 37. 12 pairs men's buff peg Oxford ties pr.
38. 12 pairs men's buff but g. t. con gait's.
39. 12 pairs women's cl cong gaiters tip. 40, 12 pairs misses' el cong gaiters tip. 41, 24 pairs women's peb grtip balmorals.

42. 24 pairs children's cloth gaiters.
43. 24 pairs women's kid slippers.
44. 12 pairs men's pat lea heeled pumps. 12 pairs boy's pat leath heeled pumps. 46. 24 pairs women's kid by 47. 26 pairs women's kid slippers heeled. 48, 12 pairs men's goat slippers. 49, 12 pairs boys goat slippers. 49. 13 pairs noys goat suppers.
50. 24 pairs women's goat peg balmorals.
51. 24 pairs women's cleon gait's 4s to 8s.
52. 24 pairs women's Polish balmorals.
53. 24 pairs women's peb grain tipped.
54. 12 pairs men's cloth Downins.

12 pairs men's half welt peged boots. 56. 12 pairs children's gaiter boots tipped. 57, 30 pairs men's wax unbound half-welt Bolivars 6s to 11s. 58, 12 pairs men's bark balmoral, prime. 53, 24 pairs women's peb gr tip balmor's 60, 24 pairs women's grain p s balmorals 61. 12 pairs women's cloth tip balmorals. 62. 12 pairs misses' goat balmorals. 63. 24 pairs women's cl con gaiters (more.)

64. 30 pairs women's goat balmo. (moro.)

In addition to the above, will be sold: 20 dozen No. 10 "Whittemore" Cards. Hand Saw Files. 20 " Hand Saw Files. 20 Reams Wrapping Paper. 200 lbs. Ground Ginger and Pepper, in 1/2 lb. papers. 20 Kegs assorted Nails.

And a variety of other valuable goods. Raleigh, April 19, 1866. LOR RENT! A Large Front Room over our store. KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.

February 15, 1866-tf. 300 Lbs. Coperas, For sale at E. A. WHITAKER'S. Artificial Limbs.



IN RICHMOND, VA., DR. DOUGLAS BLY, the Anatomist and Sur-con who invented the Anatomical Ball and Socket Jointed Leg, with lateral or side motion at the ankle, like the natural one, has just opened an Office in Richmond, Va., near the postolice, for the manufacture and sale of his celebrated Artificial Legs and Arms. The superiority of these Limbs has caused them to be sought for, through out almost the entire world, as will be seen by the following list of offices where they are manufac

following list of tured and sold: OFFICES: London, England, ... 29, Leicester Square.
New York, ... 558, Broadway.
Richmond, Va., ... Near the Post Office.
Augusta, Gu. ... 2d door from Post Office.
New Orleans, La., ... 77 Carondelet St.
Memphis Tenus ... 893 Main St. Memphis, Tenu. 893 Main St.
Nashville, Tenn. In City Hall.
St. Louis, Mo., 73 Pine street.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 148 West Fourth St.
Cidenge III Chicago, Il..... Opposite Post Office. Rochester, N. Y..... Over Post Office. For further information, address Dr. BLY, at the nearest office, march 14-3md

PATENT 10.000 IN USA PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. | BOSTON.

B. FRANK, PALMER, LL. D. PRESTA. A LIMB CO These inventions stand approved as the "best" ies of the world, the inventor having been hon ored with the award of FIFTY GOLD AND SIL-VER MEDALS (or "First Prizes") including the Great Medals of the World's Exhibitions in Lon don and New York; also the most Honorary Re-port of the great Society of Surgeons of Paris, giving his Patents place above the English and

Dr. PALMER gives personal attention to the business of his profession, aided by men of the best qualification and greatest experience. He is spec-ually commissioned by the Covernment, and has the patronage of the prominent Officers of the Army and Navy. Six Major Generals and more than a thousand less distinguished officers and soldiers have worn the Palmer Limbs on active duty, while will present the prominent of an input civiling. white still greater minuture of eminent civillans are, by their aid, filling important positions, and fleetually conceal their misfortune Advice and Pamphlets Gratis.

To avoid the imposition of piratical copylsts, apply only to Dr. PALMER, as above directed, or to his Agent, GEO. H. TAYLOR,

Wholesale Druggist, 28 POLLOK STREET, NEWBERN, N. C. july 17-76 if STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

BIOKRENE. LIFE REJUVENATOR. This preparation is uncommical as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wested in at functions. The feeble, the aged, and all those who have in tal or physical application, will and the Biokrene to be what its name implies, a Life Rejavenator, is while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

YOUTH TO THE AGED!

BIOKRENE CURES GENERAL DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY NERVOUS INCAPACITY, DYSPEPSIA,
DEPRESSION, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LOWSPIRITS, IMBECULITY, MENTAL INDOLENCE, EMACIA-

ITION, ENNUA.

It has a most delignated, destrable and novel effect upon the NER VOUS SYSTEM; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are carriestly advised to seek a cure in this most ex-

EIGKRENE.
The FEEBLE, the LANGUID, the DESPAIRING, the OLD, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from If other articles for the same purpose.

To Penales.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the atomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia for-

No. 28 Dey Street, New York. Sold in Raleigh by P. F. PESCUD, anj6—codeow GEO. Z. FRENCH & CO.

ver. One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.—

Sold by Draggists generally.

Sent by Express anywhere, by addressing,
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

is A CONCENTRA-TED extract of the choice root, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for discases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from

Strimous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has, of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:-Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimpies, Pastutes, Blotches, Eruptions, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworms, &c.
Syphilis or Venerial Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsaparilla and the patient is left in comparative health.

Female Discusses are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are often soon cured by this Extract of Saksapardla.

Do not diseard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not.—
When you have used Ayen's—then, and not till

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They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperion in the world for all the purposes of best Aperlon in the action of the family physics.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Williams & Haywoodaand P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C., and by dealers every where.

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T HAVE JUST RECEIVED, FROM NEW

Spend your "Greenbacks." NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1866.

Miscellaneous Advertisements

York, and now open for Sale, the latest styles Spring and mme r Goods. Muslins and Lawns. Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

bought since the great decline in prices-conse

quently I can give all my customers GOOD BARGAINS.

Call and look before you buy. It will cost you nothing, and save your money. Now is the time, AT KINSEY'S

the place, to spend your Greenbacks, to the most advantage. I am selling as cheap as you can buy at retail in New York. No humbug. Quick sale and small profits is my motto.

J. KINSEY, Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. J E. STENHOUSE. AALAN MACAULEY.

STENHOUSE & MACAULAY, Wholesale and Ret 1 Grocers and Commission Merchants, at our Old Stand, Trade Street, Char-Purchase and sell Cotton and all other Produce, on order. Business entrusted to us shall command our

prompt personal attention. References. — Jordan Womble, Sr., Esq. Raleigh.

Dunlop, Moneure & Co., Richmond, Va. Kent, Paine & Co., "
Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg, Va.

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KEEP COOL! 200,000 lbs. OF PURE FLINT ICE .-Parties desiring can procure Ice by the season on very moderate terms.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. Raleigh, April 13, 1866.—12-tf.

SPRING STYLES, 1866!

Taste, Elegance and Fashion! I OFFER TO MY FRIENDS AND THE public one of the largest, most complete and ele-gant assortments of French, English, Scotch, terman and American Cassimeres, Cloths, Vestings, Linen and Marseilles ever offered in this market, and am prepared with Cutters of long experience and skill, and a num-ber of first cuts. Workmen, to manufacture to order any garment required at short notice and My stock of Ready-Made Clothing is large, and is for the most part composed of very superi-or and fashionable articles. It was bought low for eash, which enables me to sell at the lowest

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Hats, (the latest style of fine Silk Hat on hand,) and an Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Drawers, Neck Ties, Handker-chiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Hose, &c., &c. Orders for Military Clothing will receive prompt affention. Thanking for the patronage bestowed on me during the past ten years, it will be my nim, by selling good goods at moderate prices, to merit a Those in want of any articles worn by gentle-

market price.
I have also a good stock of

o well to can at a significant of the street, before purchasing.
M. GRAUSMAN. april 21-15-1in. 10 TOWN LOTS AT AUCTION! ON TUESDAY, THE STH OF MAY, 1866, at the Court House door, in Oxford, N. C., I will sell to the highest binder, without reserve:

men will do well to call at my old stand, on Fayetteville Street, before purchasing.

2 Lots on Raleigh Street. My late residence, at the South end of Main cet, remarkably handsome, pleasant, and commodious. 2 Lots on Clarksville Street.

AND

5 Lots on St. John's Street. Immediate possession and a reasonable credit The lots may be seen at any time.

The lots may be seen at any time.

Inquiries by letter will be promptly and honestJ. H. MILLS.

15—td. will be given.

April 17th, 1866. SPRING GOODS!!

Kellogg, Wheeler & Co., WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL ATTEN-

Spring and Summer Dres Goods. Ladies Trimmed Hats. Bonnets, Shawls, Balmorals. Hoop Skirts, White Goods. Hosiery, Insertings.

Edgings, Laces.

&c,, &., &., -ALSO-Boots, Shoes and Hats. Jeans, Tweeds and Satinets. Sugar, Coffee and Tea.

Bourbon Whiskey, French Brandy

Releigh, N. C. March 20, 1866-1-66 J. E. CONDICT & Co.,

and Holland Gin.

Condict, Jennings & Co., SADDLERY, HARNESS, LEATHER, Saddlery-Hardware, de., de., de.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Nos. 55 & 57, White St., New York. JENNINGS, THOMLINSON & CO. april 21-15-6m. CHARLESTON, S. C. IMPORTANT SANITARY NOTICE !

MAYOR'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., April 18, 1866. The attention of the citizens of Raleigh is respectfully called to the fellowing ordinance: Be it ordained by the Commissioners of the City of Raicigh: of Raleigh: That it shall be the duty of the City Constables, under the direction of the Mayor, to investigate the condition of the privies, back-yards and other places in the City where fifth may exist and notify the owner or tenant of the grounds where the same may be, to cleanse the same and remove said filth, and if within five days after such notification such cleaning and removal shall not be made, the persons in default shall be fined ten dollars, and five dollars additional for each day thereafter during which such unisance may confinue.

By order of the board:
WM. H. HARRISON,